THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case end stamp for that purpose,

THE BOX can be had of Moure, Smith, Aindle & Co., 25

But Blaine is Not the Candidate.

If the candidate of the party of Force and Fraud were JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine, and not BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana, Mr. BLAINE'S Bar Harbor letter would have an important bearing upon the canvass. He wishes to confine the political discussion of the next eight weeks to three issues, namely, protection, reciprocity, and the State bank question. He would drop, quietly, conclusively, and forever, the idea of Federal interference with the elections. and with it all that the Force bill policy im-

Mr. BLAINE is not only a statesman of creative imagination and constructive skill. but he is a politician possessing remarkable foresight. He saw from the first the sure result of the course into which Gen. HARRIson and the Force bill promoters were leading the Republican party. His attitude was a protest; his protest was a warning. Both were unavailing. Under the personal direction of the President, and in spite of the Secretary of State, the HARRISON Administration committed itself and its party irrevocably to Davenportism and all of its odious consequences. It is not Mr. BLAINE who is on trial before the voters of the

United States at this election. The great issue which Mr. BLAINE would dismiss altogether, not only from the present canvass, but from the purposes of the Republican party, Gen. HARRISON merely desires to disguise and suppress, in the political emergency in which he finds himself. That is the difference between the two -tatesmen, so far as the Force bill and segro Domination are concerned. Mr. BLAINE's campaign estimate of the comparative importance of the questions before the country is precisely what it was before the Minneapolis Convention met. Gen. HARRISON, terrifled at the apparition which he himself has invoked, seeks to postpone all intercourse with the Black Spectre until after the polls are closed.

Two State Elections.

Honors are easy between the two parties in the September elections of 1892 up to date. the Democrats having carried Arkansas on Monday by more than their customary majority, and the Republicans having won in Vermont on Tuesday by about 21,000. In each case the previous preponderance of the dominant party was perfectly sustained, and its supremacy was ratified without defection, notwithstanding the flamboyant claims and pretences of third party advocates, and the ill-founded assumptions of theorists who think that they discern radical changes of front and of following on the Republican or the Democratic side, as the case may be.

Vermont is a Northern Republican State. largely engaged in manufacturing. Its quarries of marble, slate, and limestone are famous, and are very productive. Its tannerics, mills, and forges give employment to thousands; and although the population is stationary, the obligations of the State are diminishing, taxation is low, the affairs of the commonwealth are well administered. law rules, and order prevails. The devotion of Vermont to the American system of taxing the products of foreign labor and invention, has always been intense, nor is it monopolized by the Republicans of the Green Mountain State, their Democratic adversaries being in substantial accord with them on this subject.

Arkansas is a Democratic State of the Southwest, kept in the Democratic column by the besetting fear that under Republilican rule Negro Domination will prevail again, just as when, for a time, the carpetventurers, with negro support, fastned themselves upon the State House in Little Rock. In a single year taxes at the rate of \$2,000 a day were levied upon the State, whose population at that time was less than that of Boston. Some of our Northern people may have forgotten those black-letter days for Arkansas, but the voters of the State still retain a distinct recollection of them. In the present election the only underlying interest for the people of Arkansas has not been one of tariff imposts or schedules, but the retention of the State Government, unvexed by Federal interference, in the hands of those capable of administering it.

The lesson taught by the two elections of the present week, in Vermont and Arkansas, is, therefore, the same: The impossibility of shaking Republican States from their allegiance to the economic system under which the country has prospered, and the invincibility of the Democracy in Democratic States and Democratic communities, when valorously sustaining the constitutional rights of American voters.

To be strong a political party must be right. In order to secure the support of a determined body of voters of patriotism and intelligence, a political party must be the champion of principles which justify and requite their intelligent concern. After the Constitution has been saved from Republican assault, and the rights guaranteed to the people under it preserved from a second Republican attack, it will be time enough to look into that branch of constitutional inquiry which relates to the imsition of taxes. Till then, no Force bill! No Negro Domination!

The Electoral Ballot Law.

A very imperfect understanding seems to exist regarding the provisions of the Electoral Ballot law, and the new requirements which it establishes for independent nominations in New York city this year.

A report has been extensively published, arising out of a controversy between Police Justice Voornis and Justice Mun-RAY for the control of the New York Democracy, that 300 affidavits of resident electors are needed upon a petition for the independent nomination of an Alderman. 1,000 for a Congress candidate, and 2,400 for a municipal candidate, whereas formerly but 100 names were required in the case of an Alderman, 500 for a Congressman, and

600 for a municipal nominee. The truth of the matter is that the late Legislature made no such sweeping changes as are charged to it. The Legislature abolished a lot of provisions of the former electoral law, dating back, some of them, to 1842; and it simplified the requirements for voting. The present electoral law (chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892) was approved by Governor FLOWER on May 18, 1892, and section 57 makes this provision for independent nominations: Where candidates are to be put up for offices to be filled on the State ticket, 3,000 names are necessary. Where the nomination is one to be filled by all the voters of New York city or lege culture and of foreign travel, which

Brooklyn, the number of names required is Where the nomination is for an office to be filled wholly or in part by the voters of only a portion of either New York or Brooklyn," at least 250 names are required. Accordingly, 3,000 names are necessary to put up a Governor, 600 to put up a Mayor, and 300 to nominate a Congressman, Assemblyman, or Alderman, except in the Congress district composed of four wards of the city of New York and the county of Richmond (Staten Island), where 500 names are

There has been some talk among those unfamiliar with the provisions of the law, regarding the value of "the right to nominate," which seems to be thought to be a political possession well worth preserving. If only the official tickets printed by the State could be voted, the appearance of a candidate's name upon one of these tickets would of course be of great advantage to him, but as a matter of fact more than 75 per cent, of the vote of the city of New York is cast in the form of pasters, printed by the political managers, and affixed to one or other of the official tickets. There were 239,000 votes cast at the election of a year ago; and official tickets were printed to supply the needs of 300,000 voters.

Last year every one of the electors received, before entering the polling box, six printed ballots from which to make his choice. There were six organizations in the field: the regular Democracy of Tammany Hall, the New York Democracy, the County Democracy, the Socialists, the Prohibitionists, and the Republicans. Though the disparity between the strongest and the weakest of the organizations, Tammany Hall and the Prohibitionists, was in the proportion of 100 to 1, the tickets were delivered to the voters on terms of absolute equality, the weakest organization being on the same footing as the strongest, so far as the distribution of tickets was concerned. There are, on the average, about 300 voters to a district, and it might be presumed that at least half a dozen of these would vote for each one of the tickets offered; yet the fact was that where a party was without organized following, its candidates received no votes, or next to no votes, in those districts where this state of things existed.

Thus in the Second Assembly district FRANCIS M. SCOTT, who was the candidate of the County Democracy for Justice of the Supreme Court, and had the backing of WILLIAM R. GRACE and his political friends. had but 1 vote each at two election precincts. In the Third Assembly Mr. Scott had 1 vote in one precinct and 2 votes in another. In eleven election precincts of the Fourth Assembly he had less than 10 votes | a moral, it must not be inferred that in each, and in one of these but 2. There were two election precincts in the Sixth Assembly in which Mr. Scorr received but 2 votes, and three in which he had but 3 votes. In one election precinct of the Eighth district he had but 3 votes, while in the Tenth he made a still poorer showing. In one he had no votes at all; in eight districts he received 1 vote each; in three he got 2 votes each; in three, 3 votes each, and in six, 4 votes each In one precinct of the Fourteenth Mr. Scorr had but 2 votes, while in one of the Fifteenth (the Thirty-third) his following and popularity were represented by a cipher. In one of the Nineteenth Mr. Scorr received but 1 vote. In one of the Twenty-first he received but 2 votes. In one of the Twenty-second and in one of the Twenty-third he received but 2 votes; and in one of the Twenty-third, also, he re-

ceived but 1 vote. In four election precincts of the First Assemby district, live of the second, four of the Third, two of the Sixth, nine of the Seventh, five of the Ninth, three of the Eleventh, six of the Thirteenth, one of the Sixteenth, one of the Eighteenth, eight of the Nincteenth, one of the Twentleth, ten of the Twenty-first, twelve of the Twentythird and four of the Twenty-fourth the Socialists polled no votes whatever; and their rivals as political "tail-enders," the Prohibitionists, did even more poorly, getting collectively less than a quarter of the total polled for the Socialists

that you may take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink, and in similar fashion it may be said that you may give a New York elector an official ticket, you may compel him by law to peruse, fold, and afterward return it, but you cannot compel him to vote it, unless he is so disposed. The presumption of most political amateurs is that by making nominations, a party can be assured of a certain amount of popular support, which will come to its candidates without special effort or organization in their behalf. The fallacy of this was proved when the new ballot law received its first test in 1890, and it was again demonstrated a year ago. The "right to nominate." under such circumstances, is not apt to be highly prized, especially when it is considered that, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Saratoga test case, a candidate whose name appears on no official ticket can be elected to any office which is vacant, and that the overwhelming majority of voters prefer to use pasters instead of the printed tickets, which the reformers believed were to introduce the millennium in American politics.

John G. Whittier.

EMERSON and POE, BRYANT and LOWELL, LONGFELLOW and WHITTIER: these six are by general consent placed at the head of American poets. The death of John G. WHITTIER in his eighty-fifth year has taken from us the last of our eminent national singers. They were all, with the exception of Poz, natives of New England, and three of them were ardent laureates of the antislavery cause. But the verse of WHITTIER owes least to alien impulses and models; it smacks most deeply of the New England soil, and he was par excellence the bard of the long discredited but at last triumphant Abolitionists. For the general appreciation of his artistic merits he had to wait for the success of his political co-laborers: it was not until 1867 that he was everywhere acclaimed as one of the chief lyrical repre-

sentatives of his country. There are certain facts relating to WHIT TIER's earlier life which help us to understand the quality and trend of his poetical talent. He was born in Essex county. Mass., the stronghold of Puritanic traditions. The hard features, however, of the Puritan character he had not inherited, for both his parents were of Quaker stock, and they were themselves members of the Society of Friends. His father was a poor, hard-working farmer; the farm which he tilled cost but six hundred dollars of borrowed money. If we except twelve months at the Haverhill Academy, the only tuition which the future poet ever had from others was obtained at a common school. Narrow also were his opportunities for self-education; too poor to buy books, he had to borrow them, and the libraries to which he had access were small and few. He was all his life a stranger to the influences of col-

minds of EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, and LOWELL. Two other circumstances are of capital significance. The poetle instinct was awakened in him the poetry of Bobert Burns. As he lately told

a friend: "Burns was the first poet I read, and he will be the last." Democratic ticket. Let the tariff slide. The second pregnant incident was this: that the first poem of WHITTIER's ever printed appeared in 1826, when the author was 19 years old, in WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-BISON'S newspaper, the Free Press. Five years later the farmer's son decided to cast in his lot with the despised Abolitionists. and became in a distinctive sense the poet bufficiency of the precautions that have been of freedom. For thirty years WHIT-TIER's political lyrics appealed to a gradually widening audience, until his 'Kansas Emigrants" was heard from Massachusetts Bay to the Missouri River, and his "Ein Feste Burg" and "Song of the Negro Boatmen" were sung in the Union armies. It cannot be said, however, that he ever deliberately wrote in praise of warfare; on the contrary, his poems are the habit of decention peculiar to Republican states full of passages deploring it. In "Massachusetts to Virginia" he said, "We wage no war, we lift no arms" against the South. In "Stanzas for the Times" his bugie call was not to battle, but to the contest of truth and love with error. Even in "Brown of Ossawatomie" the same spirit was so conspicuous as to provoke the charge of lukewarmness from

"Mourn, Essex, on thy sea-blown shore Thy beautiful and brave, Whose failing hand the cilve bors, Whose dying lips forgave."

GARRISON. The keynote of "Disarma-

ment" is that "peace unweaponed con-quers every wrong," and the poet's own

attitude toward the vanquished South was

indicated in the lines to WILLIAM FRANCIS

Although the heart and mind of WHITTIER were for the most part absorbed in the agitation against slavery, some of the strongest proofs of his purely artistic faculty were exhibited before the close of the civil war; among these may be named such ballads as "Maud Muller," "Skipper Ireson." and "The Pipes at Lucknow." It is nevertheless true that the national as distinguished from the sectional awakening to the charm of Whittier's verse dates from the publication in 1866-7 of "Snow-Bound" and "The Tent on the Beach." In these compositions it is evident that his aspirations and endeavors are tending to turn away from a homiletical or didactic purpose to the embodiment of esthetic beauty. But, although he no longer weakened the artistic effect of a composition by tacking to it WHITTIER was ever a conscious advocate of art for art. His whole nature was steened in a sense of duty and responsibility, and it is doubtful if he could even comprehend beauty divorced from goodness. His conception of the poet was rather that of the vates, or bard, who elevates, than that of the pocta, or maker, whose exclusive purpose is to please. In his view the pos session of artistic powers implied a divine commission to lift, invigorate, and purify mankind. If the artist in him was often tempted to forsake "themes of public wrong" for "the green and pleasant paths of song," his conscience interposed the query which COLERIDGE had uttered:

"Was it right While my unnumbered brethren tolled and bled, That I should dream away th' intrusted hours On rose-leaf beds, pampering the coward heart With feelings all too delicate for use !"

It is with LONGFELLOW that WHITTIER is naturally associated in the minds of American readers, for the points of contrast which undoubtedly exist are less salient than the points of likeness. Both were essentially lyric poets; it was in songs and ballads that their finest talent was shown. The best verse of each is characterized by a sweet tunefulness, and by a grace which seems untutored, but is really the product of an exquisite art. If Long-FELLOW's intellect was more richly stored and more variously trained, it may be that WHITTER'S had more native vitality and obustness; it is certain that the Quaker had more fire in him than the college professor; his strokes upon the anvil drew more sparks. He is more truly at home and more unfeignedly happy in New England history and amid the somewhat bleak and commonplace surroundings of New England rural life; and yet there is nothing of WHITTIER's which equals the pathos of "Evangeline." To WHITTIER, as to BURNS, romance was no far-won exotic; to both of them the beautiful was no more lacking in the homely types of humanity around them than in the wayside flowers of their own lands. Poets of the common people, that is to say, of man in the great mass, they will never be outgrown by their audience. That is why BURNS and WHITTIER will probably survive, when the special stamp of culture and refinement accepted by a given generation may seem rococo and inadequate, amid wider intellectual horizons and divergent currents of taste.

The Fourth District of New Jersey.

By the redistricting of New Jersey in accordance with the new apportionment, the historic Fourth Congress district is now composed of Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, and Sussex countles entire, together with seven townships belonging to Essex, which formerly voted with Newark as part of the

old Sixth district. At the last election of a Governor, Warren went Democratic by 1,658 plurality; Hunterdon, Democratic by 1,864; Sussex, Democratic by 877; Morris, Democratic by 100, while the seven Essex townships gave Republican pluralities aggregating about 1.650. On this basis the Democratic majorty in the district as now constituted should

e about 8,000. At the Congress elections of 1890 the Dem peratic plurality in Warren was considerably larger than for Governor in the previous year, and in Hunterdon considerably smaller; but in the district as a whole the result was about the same.

It would be a mistake for the Democrats b the Fourth New Jersey district to go into the present campaign reckoning too confidently upon this margin of safety. There s no particular indication of danger in any quarter, but this is a year in which the Democracy can afford to miss no point, and to neglect no precaution.

The Democrats of the Fourth district held their Convention at Morristown on Tuesday and made an excellent nomination for Congressman to succeed the Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER. The candidate is the Hon. JOHN-STON CORNISH of Washington, Mr. Cornish has been Mayor of Washington, and has served in the State Senate. He is an honorable business man, a clear-headed legislator, and a thorough and unswerving Democrat. He received the party's nomination after a somewhat exciting contest. and he is fairly entitled to every Democratic vote in the district.

The Fourth district is first in the field with its candidate. Let the Democrats of | she champions of each in the directory.

the district see to it that Mr. CORRISH goe to Congress with a majority worthy of the traditions of this loyal old stronghold.

"The time has gone by to discuss the tariff This is no time to talk tariff in any shape. No Force bill: No Negro Domination! Vote the

There is an abiding confidence in New York that the city will be properly guarded in this time of danger by those in authority over it. The people have firm faith in the intelligence, enrnestness, and vigilance of the men to whom their safety is intrusted, and in the adopted. There has been reason, thus far, for this faith. The danger to the city and to the whole country would be incalculably greater than it is if that faith were shaken.

A reader asks the subjoined question : "In President Hannison's letter of acceptance he re fers to the existence of an alliance between Welsh tim plate manufacturers and the Democratic party. Is there any ground for such a statement or is it simply

men even after they have become Presidents?" No such alliance or partnership exists. Gen HARRISON probably did not intend to deceive anybody by his statement, but it is unfortunately so worded as to be open to criticism in that respect. If the President had the slightest evidence of a compact between the Democratic party and the Welsh tin-plate manufacturers to promote the interests of the latter. he would be mighty quick to put that evidence before the country.

We have spoken in praise of the many brave doctors who have volunteered their services in defence of the city, offering to perform any duty of any kind in any place as long as there may be any danger of an invasion of the cholera. The serviceable spirit which they have so finely displayed has animated all hands ever since the arrival of the Moravia. and we have once and again referred to the various manifestations of it. We are now pleased to learn that on Monday last, when Superintendent BYRNES mustered the steamboat Patrol, which was not then on duty, and told them that a force was needed to watch the pest ships down the bay, the entire squad at once volunteered for the service, and, "in fact," says Superintendent BYRNES, "every man of the squad was anxious to go." We give honor to this brave and faithful squad, in which there is not a shirker. Upon that same day the managers of St. Mark's Hospital sent word to the Board of Health that they had organized a volunteer relief corps of physicians and nurses, and that this corps was ready for service under the Board in any line of duty. Honor to this body of devoted men and

Nearly every day since the opening of last week we have had occasion to make chronicle of incidents that ennoble human nature. The incense of the sacrificial offerings of the worshipful people of New York ariseth to heaven. and may stay the plague by which the city is

The mercenary Hamburgers have not made any money by their humbug this time. The world must sympathize with the sufferings of the people of the old city even while holding its authorities responsible for their nefarious conduct.

The incalculable advantages of our American system of local self-government are made visible at this time through the action of all our cities, towns, and villages in preparing for their own defence against the cholera, and in their cooperation for the defence of the country at large. In many thousands of places all over the United States, the local authorities have held meetings, have adopted on their own account such measures of safety as were deemed desirable, have appropriated money for the carrying out of those measures, and have made such provisions as gave assurance that they would be carried out. These selfgoverning communities are doing their work immeasurably better than it could be done by any supreme central authority, though that authority were possessed of all the power and the resources that belong to the Czar of Russia or any other despot in the world. Our American system of local self-government always works well, not only under ordinary circumstances but in periods of emergency. Other countries that observe its operation from time to time and would like to try it, must set it up in the true American style, on foundations of freedom, according to the genius of demogracy

We notice, moreover, at this time, one striking fact that gives evidence of the pervasiveness of the American idea everywhere over our country. We notice that, in those outlying settlements which have not yet established regular health agencies, the settlers gather in meetings, hold consultations, appoint commitces. flx up a set of sanitary regulations, subseribe money from their own pockets to carry them out, and take very good care that the executive functionaries whom they elect shall do their duty. This is American politics in its

very best, very usefulest manifestation. Proud of our country? We are. Grateful to he holy glants who laid its political foundations? We are. Determined that it shall stand forever to the honor of their name, and despite the deviltry of all its foes? To your tents, Americans and freemen!

The fifty carpenters who were employed o fit up a barge as a lazaretto acted meanly in demanding double wages on the ground that 'the job was short and had to be hurried.' They got the double wages, and ought to be ashamed of it. Suppose that everybody, including doctors, were to act as they acted in presence of the cholera?

The Mugwumps and the Democracy of New York.

From the Greenville (Miss.) Demneral. While Mr. Hill and Lieut. Gov. Sheeban are girding their oins for the battle with the giants of the opposition. the so called County Democracy of New York city and the Mugwump element of Bufato are backbiting these true leaders of Democracy and attempting to destroy their indicance. The Mugwumps of New York hate Hill because he is a true party man, and they would deteat Cleveland in the present contest if they thought they could at the same time crash Mr. Hill

To see Entrou or Tux Sux—Sir: Perhaps you may add to your list of six or eight American poems, any one of which may be properly looked upon as the best of its kind, the lyric, "On a Bust of Dante," by Dr. l'arsons, whose death is just announced. That poem, written nearly hair a contury ago, is still unsurpassed by any American poem of its kind, and, indeed, bes ements of lyrical greatness.

The World's " Fausa."

To me Editor of The Sun-Sir: "What have the people to say ?" Fur one! have to say that is topped taking the World, resolving never to touch the cholera paper again as soon as I read in it the conduct of the city editor and his rang. Their illiferacy one can endure and such phrases as "like he wasgoing," and describing a tree in the Park as one of the "fausa," But when it comes to "smarty" deeds that peril the lives of thousands it is time the fool sheet were tabood forever.

Yongram, kept. 6.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

It is learned through the bulletins issued at Kew that the French have been making tea from an orchid, Augmenters /ugraus, for fifty years. It grows in the forest of Bourbon and Mauritius, and is skin to the vanilla, which is likewise an orchid. Of the 10,000 species of orchids known, about twenty only have been turned to any use.

Photography gets another certificate for scientific usefulness through its employment in taking longitude by the moon. By taking a series of photographs of the moon on the same plate and of two or three fixed star one obtains a basis for a calculation of longitude of great accuracy. For land exploration this method will be particularly valuable. After several years of struggle cotton spinning of

Chinese cotton by Chinese ha ds is established in Shanghai. Five hundred and fifty looms and 21,000 spindles turn out weekly 130,000 yards, thirty-six indices wide, of a superior quality of initiation American drill sheating. Half the locus are of Engish make and half of American, a compromise between

THE PULITERR PESTILENCE.

That Will be the Name for Cholera if It Invades America, as It is Now the Name for One Sort of Scoundrel Journalism,

From the New Haven Morning News. The Pulitzers have done much to degrade american journalism, and not a thing, so far as we have ever learned, to advance it. Joseph Pulltzer has just been convicted by THE SUN of forging cable despatches (by proxy, of course) in the editorial office of the World, of which he is the proprietor, and palming them off on the public as genuine.

And now the World, in reckless deflance of sanitary regulations and public alarm, is sending reporters down into the lower bay at New ork to sneak up in row boats to the sides of the infected ships, there at anchor, and receive from persons who are quarantined on board letters which they desire to send ashore and written statements addressed to the editor of the World, and which that paper uses to swell the sensational excitement, due to what is supposed to be an impending national calamity, and thus to angment its sales The World makes a great parade of these

doings in its pages, and seems to exult in the very crime that it is committing. If any infection is carried to the shore from the quarantined ship which the World's agents have visited, the charge that it was they who brought it ashore will be perfectly justifiable and entirely probable. Every possibly infected letter taken into the office of the World might disseminate the cholerale poison by means of the thousands of copies of that paper which are scattered among the people.

The ordering of reporters to play the part of spies and sneaks is bad enough, but the using of the facilities and the power of the press to spread infection among the people is worse. It is unpardonable. It can hardly be possible that a newspaper conducted in so reckless and unprincipled a manner can continue to be tolerated by the decent people who formerly read it.

From the Morning Advertis

While commerce is paralyzed and thousands are inconvenienced for the good of the whole the New York World, for the sake of maintaining its sensational record, and to add a few more pennies to the coffers of its alien proprietor, has for nearly a week deliberately violated the law of our Quarantine, and has by its insane recklessness probably sown the seeds of contagion in our city.

As soon as cholera was announced in the harbor it sent a tug load of reporters to board a pest ship. Balked by Health Officer Jenkins, it kept its tug in close proximity to the cholera-stricken vessels, and acted as an intermediary. It received letters and packages from passengers and distributed them through the city. It is claimed that its agents have secretly boarded the detained ships at Quarantine.

And to what end? To exploit itself, merely, No news obtained by World sleuth-hounds, sneaks, and violators of the law could add anything of advantage to the general knowledge. The World has established relations with a London variety hall dancer on one of the plague ships, and has obtained a certificate to its enterprise from this interesting immigrant. To do this it has taken the chance of spreading disease in the homes of New York.

A newspaper which violates the law in the pursuit of its greedy trade is entitled to no nore consideration than any other mercenary criminal. It is about time for New York city to quarantine against the dirty World.

From the Metropolis. From the Metropolis,
Only the Quarantine tugs and the Roches special tug
ventured hear the death ship.—World.
The men who inspect infected vessels may themsolves bring back the germs of the discuss with them.—
World.

True, you scoundrel, most true! And what a record you make for yourself, to be sure. With the community worked up to the highest pitch of apprehension and alarm by your daily repeated, long drawn out, sensational accounts of the rapid approach and imminent danger of the dreaded scourge, no sooner does it knock at the doors of our port, and while the faithful quarantine officials are exerting themselves to the utmost to renel it than you comed a boat load of your reporters to seek, openly or by stealth, admission to the plague-soaked vessel that you may gain a bit more of sensation-producing matter to sell your miserable paper, while meantime your agents go about the streets spreading the "germs of the disease" fresh from the infected vessel.

From the Bridgeport Evening Part. Pulitzerian journalism is one of the latest phrases coined. A New York journal calls the World's sensationalism "Faginism on a large scale," and says that "the reporter or agent who is not willing to play the 'Artful Dodger' has no status in the establisment." This out-burst was occasioned by the World's attempt ta board the plague stricken steamer Moravia in order to get a good story. The Sun attacks its contemporary because it believes its published report to be false, and the above quoted daily attacks it because it took the chance of violating the law and spreading a plague through the city in order to advertise its smartness. Beset on all sides, the World is not in an enviable position.

From the Albany Morning Espen Papers from the pest ships having been taken into the office of the New York World, it certainly seems to be necessary to quarantine the World establishment. But that should have been done months ago. For the World has been rank for a long time-that is to say, its offence has been smelling to heaven.

From the Onder Standard. The attempt of the city editor of the Now York World and four members of his staff to board the quarantined ship having choiera on board is characteristic of the mean and rock ess methods pursued by that depraved newspaper. The World would be willing to spread the contagion if thereby it could advertise itself and put money in the purse of its unprincipled proprietor.

From the Bloomington Fys. It is bad enough to be called a liar, but when it is proven on a fellow it's tough. THE SUN has nailed Pulitzer to the cross on the bogus cablegram fake. THE SUN has completely burned up the World and roasted Pulitzer

alive. From the Pinancier

We are glad to note that our esteemed contemporary. THE SUN, has had the courage to come out boldly and fearlessly in its exposure of the well-known fake journal, the World, The sort of journalism that the World represents is a disgrace to the fraternity, and it is about time that it was squelched. Not satisfied with publishing togus cablegrams, and being convicted of the charge, the World afterward published an alleged interview with a man who had been dead at least one year. THE SUN has shown the public just how the World manufactures its so-called news, and has received the commendation of every respectable newspaper in the country for its efforts to purge the city of sensational journalism. We hope that it will leave no stone unturned, or will not relax its vigilance until there is no room in the city of New York for a paper which wilfully deceives its readers.

From the Befulo Comme cial. The Hartford Courant, commenting on The iun's exposure of the World's Bismarck interview business, thinks that a very serious thing has befallen the proprietors of the World. whether its proprietors are conscious of the fact or not. "Its reputation has now definitely followed its character overboard. The World may not miss it much at first, but it will feel resultant inconveniences as time goes on." It

then adds: then adds:

Some years ago this same enterprising New Perk
World published what purported to be an interview
with the senior editor of the 'ment on a railroad train
near Bridgeport, in which is was make to say that "a
wooden Indian" on the Republican licket could carry
Connecticut that year. Gen. Hawley was in Washington on the day on which this interview was said to
have taken place, and the Werld's publication was of
course a lie out of whole cloth.

Thus does one fake recall another, and a ournalistic experience meeting is in order. From the Macon Ecentral Neses

The New York World had better hire Ballard Smith back again. Its fake foundry always made full time and never got out of order while

THE MONEY REPOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

What Europe Thinks of Our Silver Confer ence-The New English Government Hostile to Bliver-The Royal Commission-Austrin-Hangary Demonstres Silver Without Walting for the Conference.

VIENNA. Aug. 27.—It is unfortunate that this year, 1892, should have been selected by the United States Government for the meeting of the monetary conference to which it has invited the nations of the world, and this for various reasons. In the first place, we have the simple but significant fact that this is a Presidential year in the United States, and that the two great political parties of the United States, each divided within itself on the sliver question, are now contend-ing more or less vigorously for the election to the Presidency of one of two candidates, both of whom have put themselves on record as opposed to the re-establishment of silver. European public men and journalists seldom know anything accurately about American politics. But many of the methods in politics formerly thought to be peculiar to our own beloved country, have grown familiar to European public men of late years, with the development of popular suffrage and Parliamentary institutions. The caucus, for example is supposed to have been invented by our Revolutionary forefathers at Boston, but James Otis and Samuel Adams might take lessons in the arts and mysteries of the caucus from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and from the illustrious Mr. Schnadhorst of Birmingham. From the conditions, therefore, of the actual Presidential election in the United States, European observers familiar with the machinery of parties, have drawn the inference that the Monetary Conference proposed by the United States Government is merely a device to get the silver question quietly and comfortably out of the political battlefield until the great campaign comes to an end in November. The natural effect of this inference is to dampen the zeal alike of the friends and of the foes of silver, and to incline them all to look upon the conference with indifference if not with suspicion. To put the truth plainly, nine public men out of ten on this Continent regard the proposed conference as a sham, neither intended nor expected by the United States Government to lead to any practical results. In the next place, the recent change in the British Cabinet leads well-informed public

men on the Continent of Europe to think that nothing can now be expected to come of the ment were in carnest about it. It has long been understood that Germany, under the Chancellorship of Prince Bismarck, was quite ready after the conference of 1881 to join with England and the United States in calling a fresh monetary conference, provided England would take the initiative in calling it. When the late Mr. Pendleton of Ohio represented the United States at Berlin, he was authorized, if not directly requested by Prince McLane, then the United States Minister in Paris, and to ask Mr. McLane to communicate this position of the German Government to the French authorities. A great effort was then made in London by such well-known friends of silver as Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Mr. Henry Grenfell, and others, to get the British Government to take the initiative in the matter. Lord Salisbury was then believed and is still believed to incline to the doctrine of bimetallism.

The British Government could not be brought to propose a new conference; but Lord Randolph Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequar, whose brother, the Duke of Mariborough, has long been known as an outspoken friend of sliver, if not also of flat money. was induced to appoint a royal Commission for inquiring into the relations of gold with silver. Lord Randolph Churchill was succeeded, as will be remembered, in the Chancollorship of the Exchequer by Mr. Goschen. Mr. Go-chen, although a man of finance, or, as it may be more proper to say, because he is a man of finance, made no secret of his own belief that the interests of the whole world would be promoted by the general establishment of the coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio, to be ascertained and fixed by legislation. In the place of Mr. Chamberlain, who declined to serve on the Commission, Mr. Goschen appointed Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., one of the best-known leaders of the English

Conservative party. With the report of this Commission, made after some eighteen months, your leaders interested in the silver question are undoubtedly familiar. The foes as well as the friends of silver were ably represented on the Commission, but the conclusions of the report, most of which even the foes of silver were compelled to adopt, were overwhelmingly favorable to the principles of bimetallism. Broadly stated, the sum of this report, which is an invaluable document in the silver controversy, goes to confirm the position of Senator Evarts, maintained in the Paris Conference of 1881, that the adoption of a single gold standard is "in the nature of a sacrifice of the great and manifold transactions of an open commerce to the convenience and simplicity of the bookkeeping which records it, or, in other words, a clear subordination of the end to the means."

When the report of this Commission appeared the moment had gone by at which advantage might have been taken of the intimations thrown out by Prince Bismarck through Mr. Pendleton. If Lord Salisbury had been retained in power in England at the retinued to be the Chancellor British exchequer, there might have been some reasonable hope of intelligent British cooperation with the American friends of silver at the proposed conference of 1892. But at no time has Mr. Gladstone manifested any sympathy with the friends of silver. Sir William Harcourt, the new British Chancellor of the Exchoquer, is not at all likely to follow in this any more than in any other matter the lead given by his predecessor. Mr. Goschen. And another member of Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who succeeds Mr. Honry Chaplin as Minister of Agriculture, a Cabinet office created by Lord Salisbury, though not much of a political econohas always sharply opposed derided the bimetallists.

These are among my grounds for anticipating something like a collapse of the proposed conference of 1892. Still a third and a loudly roaring lion has just appeared in the path. After studying and discussing the question of adopting the gold standard for several years, the dual Government of Austria-Hungary has finally decided to adopt it. While the royal Commission was investigating the subject in London. the Austrian authorities distinctly inclined to the adoption of the double standard; and it is only after a long and protracted contest, both in and out of the two Parliaments at Vienna and at Posth, that Austria-Hungary has now committed herself, on the very eve of the assemblage of the monetary conference proposed by the United States, to the gold standard. This is certainly not a happy omen for the success of the conference. Indeed, Austria-Hungary could scarcely have taken a plainer way of expressing her disbeilef as to the importance of the conference and as to the sincerity of the United States Government in proposing it. The new Austrian monetary system went into effect throughout Austria and Hungary

on the 11th of August. It is formulated in six laws. The first substitutes a golden unit of value, the crown, for the previously existing silver unit of value, the guiden or florin. The second recites the monetary convention agreed upon between the two parts of the dual narchy, Austria and Hungary. Thethird authorizes the payment in the new gold crowns of all debts contracted to be paid in golden florins. The fourth is a necessary modification of the statute creating the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The fifth authorizes the Minister of Finance t make a loan for the purpose of buying the gold necessary for the new coinage; and the sixth finally authorizes the conversion into terms of the new coinage of State obligations.

has a twofold object in this new de-parture. The dual empire means to put itself in line with Germany and Eng-land as against the Latin Union and Russia. not to mention the United States, by adopting the single gold standard; and it also means to bring about the gradual abolition of the Austrian legal tender paper cucrency and the return to specia payments. Whether the second of these which is much the more important to Austrian commerce and industry, will be promoted or frustrated by the attainment of the first of these objects remains to be seen. The inconvertible paper currency of Austria-Hun-gary has undoubtedly handicapped the empire in its commercial and industrial compotition with Germany and with England. But it is rather a leap in the dark to assume that Austria-Hungary will be helped forward toward specio payments by demonstiring the metal which constitutes the major part of her strength in specie. According to the report of the Director of the United States Mint, Austria-Hungary last year herd 157,050,000 francs in gold, against 450,000,000 in silver. You can hardly be surprised that, in the face of those figures, prudent men.

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157,050,000 frances in gold, against 450,000,000 in silver. You can hardly be surprised that, in the face of those figures, prudent men, not theoretical bimstallists, hesitate to join in the jubliation with which the bankers of Vienna and of Pesth hall the statute promulgated on the 11th of August. Thanks to the maintenance down to the present time of peace in Europe by the Triple Alliance, Austria-Hungary has at last succeeded in balancing her budget. To assume that peace in Europe will continue for the next two or three years to be maintained by the Triple Alliance, a linear experience, is to push political outmism to the verge of political fatuity. Yet it is quite contain that were Austria-Hungary called upon suddenly to put her armies upon a war footing, the equilibrium of the Austrian badget would be compelled to make new emissions of logal tender paper, and to go into the market at the same time for new loans and for new loans on a gold basis.

To undertake such a gigantic operation as this, may be a masterpiece of financial courage. It may also be a manifestation of financial folly. Whether it is to be regarded as a stroke of genius or as a reckless gamble remains. I repeat to be seen. However it may turn out, its immediate effect must be to depreciate silver and to enhance the power of the operators who cantrol the gold market of the world. The two Ministers who have carried the measure through Steinbach, Austrian Finance Minister, and Wekerle, Hungarian Finance Secretary, are not unnaburally, therefore, though no denit most unjustly, accused by the critics of the measure of undue subservience to the financial mirrantes, who in America would be crudelf stigmatized as "gold bugs." They are only at the beginning of their work however, and it would be unfair to handien them just now with such imputations. But it is rather amusing to observe that the admirers and trunspeters of the new yelecture of the world. They are only at the beginning of their work haver, in no affe

Hamburg Our Enemy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although the newspepers, ever since the beginning of the cholera scare, have justly scored both the authorities of Hamburg and the officials of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, it seems to me that no one has as yet summarized in a sufficiently emphasic manner the points of complains, After reading the reports published, both in your pa-per and in others, my blood has boiled at the shameful negligence of the parties mentioned, and of their utter disregard of all the duties of man toward man. If the reports emanating from all your special correspondents, as well as from the official reports of the German empire, of the American Consuls and of the

United Fress can be believed, the following bill of indictment could be rendered against both the Senate of Hamburg and the directory of the Hamburg Steam-1. That the existence of cholern in Hamburg was con-

cealed until concealment was no longer possible.

2 That foreign Consula were missed into giving untrue, clean bills of health through mi-statements originating both with the Schate and the officials of the company.

3. That the sandary condition of Hamburg, and the

police management, were shamefully ineffective. 4. That it precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of cholern into any of their vesses,

5. That pledges made to the cubin passengers that no feerage peasengers would be accepted on the vessels

were broken intentionally. G. That in spite of the a revalence of the dread discuss in Hamburs, provisions, conveying in Hamburs, the danger of intection, were forwarded from Hamburs to Southampton for use on their ateamers.

7. That although the German Lord suiting from Bremen, where the disease had not appears thou the precaution of sending two physicians on each strainer. the Hamburg Company, whose vessels sailed from a port where hundreds were dying each day of the chief

port where hundreds were dying each day of the choicers, did not take the same pregaution.

8. That the phisicians on the Hamburg vessels, although they had best many lives through the choices on the passage, attempted to decree the Quarantine authorities here by conceaing the nature of the decree and calling it by the name of a less datagrous

disease, to wit, cholerine. U. That they have advised their agents here to discegard and disolery the laws of this country, and to the froduce the passengers into this country in violatio of

anid laws. 10. That even after the full truth was known they continued their policy of conceniment and false to d by falsely reporting both the number of new cases and

the number of deaths, as is evidenced by the reports of the German Imperial : esith Commissioners

11. That even after the produmnation of the Prosedent, they have sent from their peat-stricken city several vessels with the lowes: class of immigrants who, as they knew, were apt to spread third sease throughout our country.

There can be only one reason which actuated the

Hamburg authorities and the officials of the Hamburg

line in all these steps, and that the vice: reason as signable to human action—desire for pecuniary gain. In other words, rather than loss the immed ate profit arising from the transportation of a few thousand more passengers, they were willing to spread bros cast over the United States the seeds of one of the most terrible scourges known to medical science.

If, by good luck, and the careful execution of the inwa and regulations both of the United States and of the various States, the introduction of cholera into our country should be prevented, certainly neither the

Senate of Hamburg nor the officials of the Hamburg Steamship Company can claim any of the credit. It will be in spire of them, and not on account of them that we will be saved the terrors of such an epidemia Reyond doubt there are very many, if not a majority, of our people who earnestly regret that it is not within the power of the Government to peremptorily forbid all intercourse with Hamburg, and also to forbid the entrance into any of our ports of any vessel salling from Hamburg, or carrying any goods, coming from or through Hamburg.

There is, however, one remedy which an outraged

people can exercise against such criminal ness, and which in my opinion, should be strin-gently employed systems both the city of Hamburg and the steamship company. This is, to boycott by every possible means both the city of Hamburg and the steamship company, to refuse to take passage either to or from Europe on any of the steamers of this com-pany, and to give strict orders to all European cor-respondents to ship all goods to or from this country

by other lines than the Hamburg Company. It is about time that people of the class who seem to govern both the city of Hamburg and the Hamburg Steamship Company should be faught a lesson so se vere that it will act as an example not only to them

Our laws are very stringent against a person who takes the life of another individual, but it seems to me that the moral character of a murderer is superior to that of any person who, in an official capacity, is will-ing, for the sake of pecuniary gain, to convey to a whole country the garms of a deadly disease. I enciose

my name and address New York, Sept. 6, 1802. Well Up in His Part.

From the Chicago Nece Record.

"I wonder what your father will say when I sak him for your hand."

Don't worry about that, dear. He rehearsed it with me this morning and he does it becautfully."